

Fire Suppression & Native Range Release

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Fire modeling conducted by: SYNERGY Resource Solutions Inc.

&

Special thanks to Kathy Kershaw of the BLM Lower Snake River District for her assistance.



Biomass data indicative of fine fuel loading from a BLM study area east of Boise

Type of Fuel	'96	'97	'98	'99	'00
	Ibs/acre				
Bromus	1700	2222	2200	2245	1900
Litter	1500	2447	1350	3377	4182
Forbs	300	250	463	30	83
Total	3500	4919	4013	5652	6255

Source; 2001 Idaho Emergency Use Exemption, Plateau for control of leafy spurge, annual brome and medusahead in range. Idaho Department of Agriculture



Fire Suppression & Native Range Release

- Study Plans & Results
- Fire Modeling reducing fire risk.
- Native Range Release.
- Revegetation of Bromus infested areas.





Methods used for the following research results

- 20 GPA
- 11002 flat fan tips
- CO² back pack sprayer
- 34 psi
- Small plot research 10' x 50' w/ 3 reps







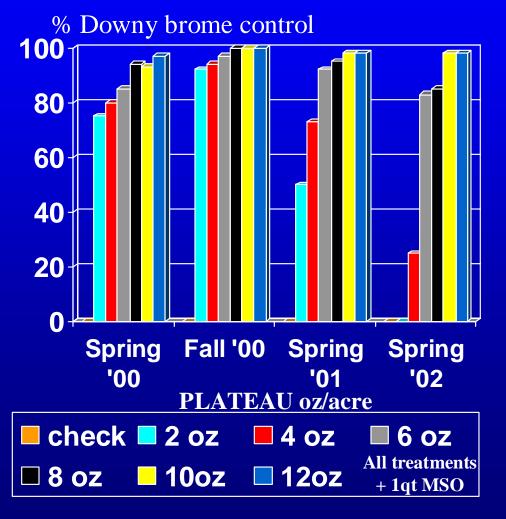
Release of desirable plants

- BLM, Boise area, Point Addendum
- Area had moderate leaf litter layer w/ some desirable species present.
 - 90% B. tectorum
 - 10% WY big sage,Rabbit brush,Bottlebrush squirreltail,& Sandberg's bluegrass
- Treatments applied:
 - November 3, 1999





Downy brome control Release of desirable plants



Application:

- Nov 3, 1999
- Pre-emergence to downy brome germination

Rating:

- Spring = May, 2000
- Fall = Nov, 2000
- Spring = April 2001
- Spring = April 2002





Downy brome control Release of desirable plants



Non-treated check







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Downy brome control Release of desirable plants





Fire Modeling Data Collection



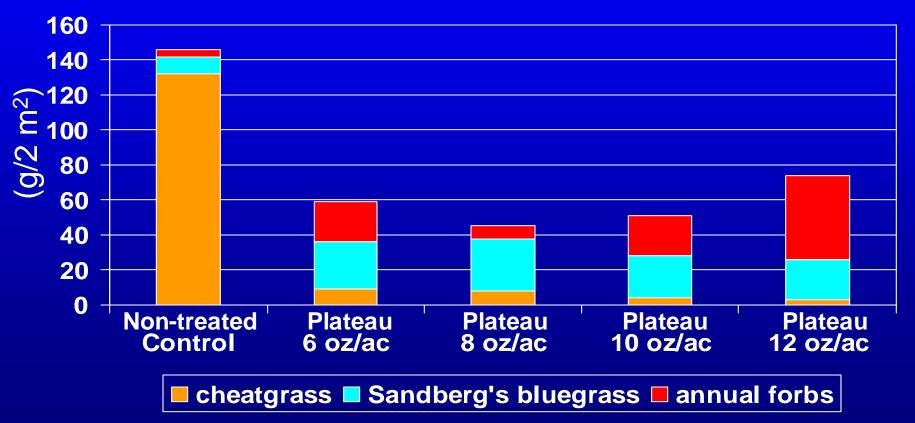
June 15, 2002 - 32 MAT

- plots were analyzed to determine fire behavior
- Data collected:
 - Biomass production
 - Litter accumulation
 - Plant height
 - Plant inter-space
- Data applied to:
 BehavePlus Fire Modeling Program



Fire Modeling – Live Biomass Dry year – Tallest cheatgrass was 6 inches

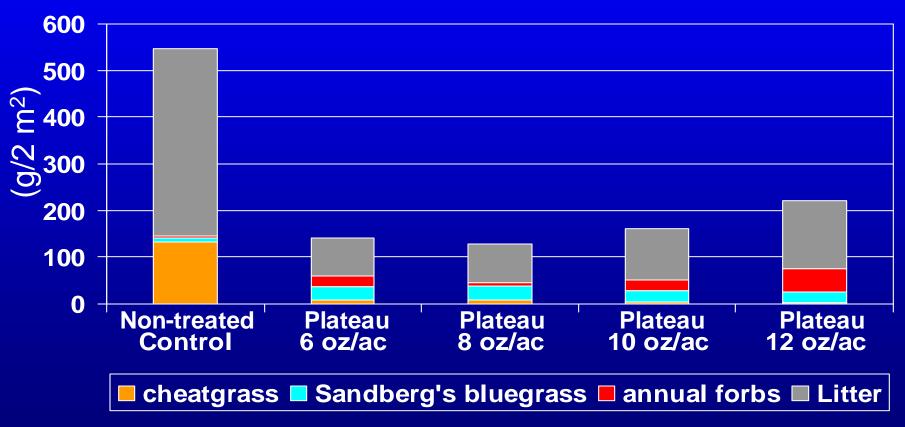
Plant sample weights (grams/2 meter²)





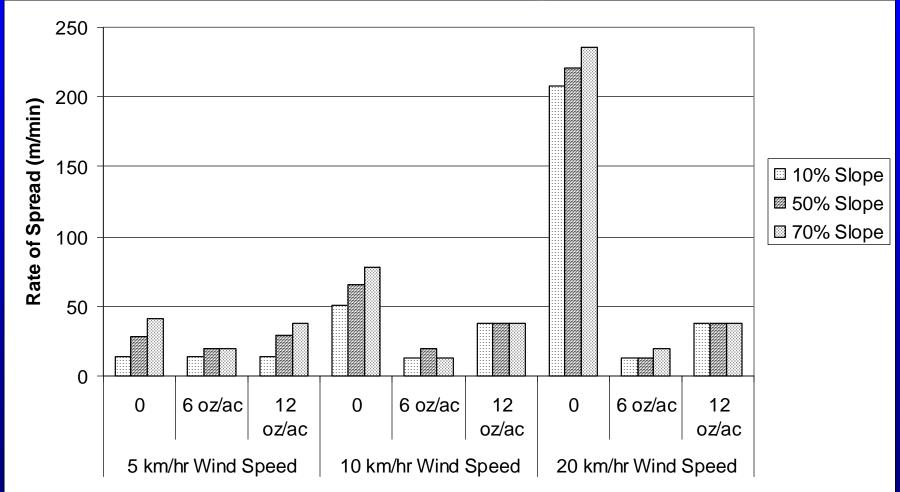
Fire Modeling - Biomass w/ Litter

Plant sample weights (grams/2 meter²)





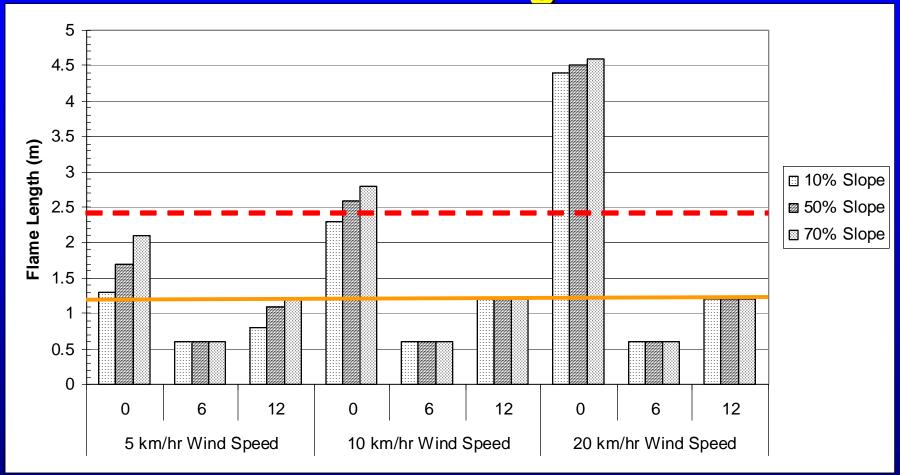
Fire Modeling Rate of Fire Spread



Rate of spread (m/min) at three slopes and three wind speeds and 5% fine fuel moisture comparing Plateau application rates of 0, 6, and 12 oz/ac.



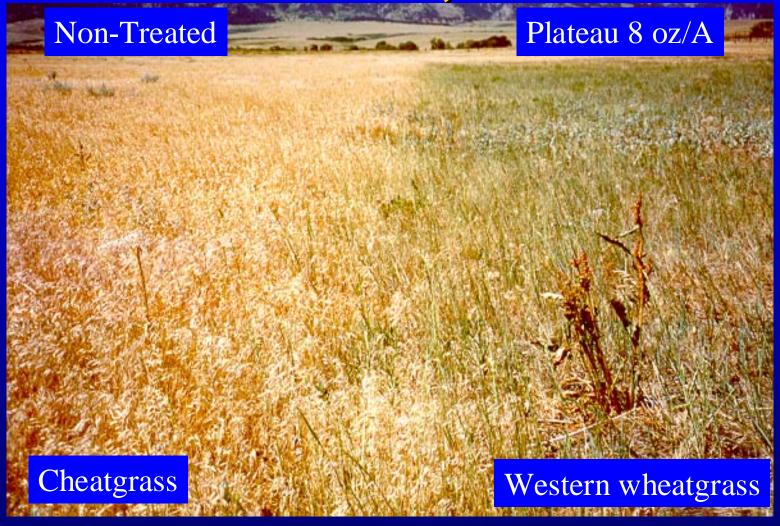
Fire Modeling Flame Length



flame length of 1.2 m (hand control ceases to be effective). flame length of 2.4 m (the fire cannot be contained from the head fire).



Native Range Release Sheridan, WY

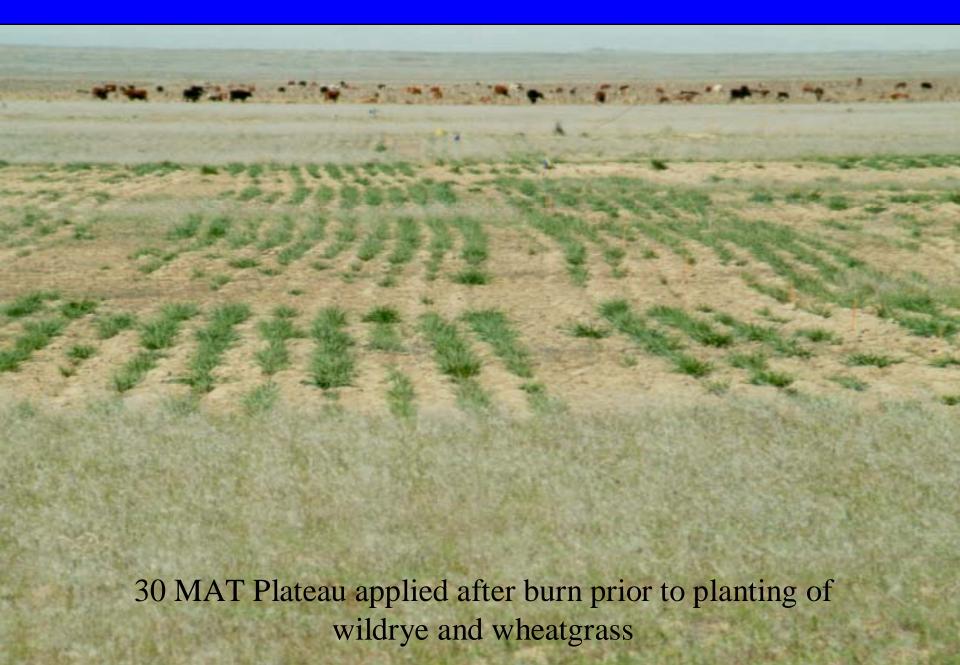




GRASS ESTABLISHMENT Boisie, ID BLM – Simco Road Site

- Treated: 11/3/99
- Planted: 11/17/99
- Timing: Pre-Plant, Pre-emergence to burbuttercup and downy brome.
- Species Planted:
 - Bozoisky Russian Wildrye
 - Vavilov Siberian Wheatgrass

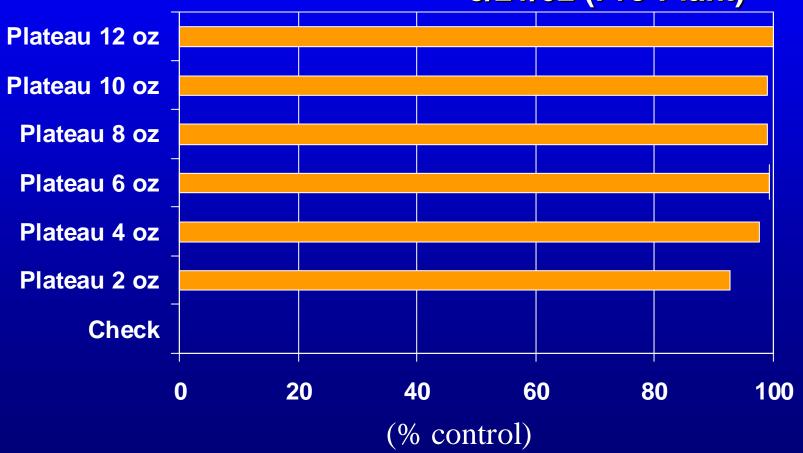






DOWNY BROME - % CONTROL Boisie, ID - 30 MAT

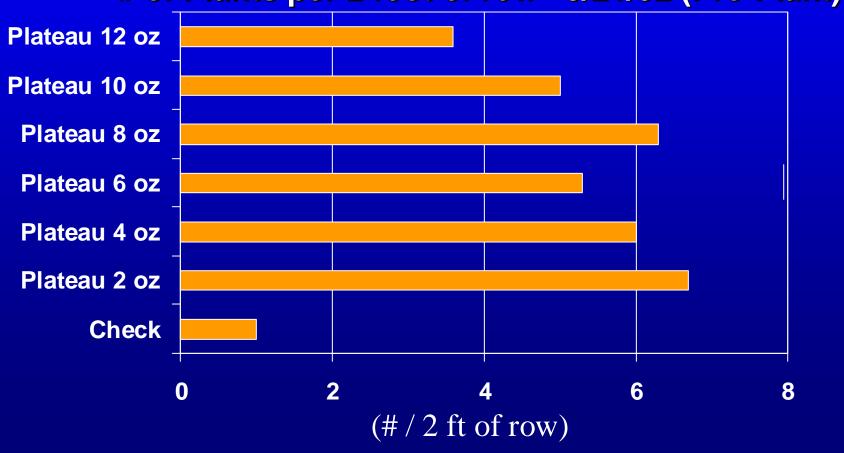
5/21/02 (Pre-Plant)





ESTABLISHMENT OF SIBERIAN WHEATGRASS & RUSSIAN WILDRYE - Boisie, ID - 30 MAT

of Plants per 2 foot of row 5/21/02 (Pre-Plant)



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Revegetation after a burn





Wyoming can still be rescued!









BASE

Returning the Range







Conclusion 3 YAT

- Treated areas had significantly less downy brome than non-treated area.
- Plateau at 6 oz/A or higher would effectively reduce B. tectorum in and around important habitat resources.
- Flame lengths would be reduced by 50 – 90% in the 6 oz rate of Plateau.



Conclusion 3 YAT

- Plateau plots had Lower Flame Heights & Rate of Spread than the non-treated plots.
- Hand Control of fire could have been used on fires in all Plateau plots but not in any of the Non-treated plots.
- Plateau can be used to establish desired vegetation.



Conclusion 3 YAT

 Plateau can be incorporated into land management plans, reducing the risk of loss of life, structures and vegetation in areas of concern by reducing fuel load.



Conclusion

- Plateau is effective for control of annual bromus spp.
- Most rangeland grasses, forbs & shrubs are tolerant at these rates and timings.





Annual Brome Control

